Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 82 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, March 18, 1794. [Whole No. 540.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Charleston,

(South Carolina.)

THE BRIG

NANCY,

ANDREW GWIN, *Master.*

TO sail on Tuesday the 18th inst. has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

GEORGE MEADE.

March 14. d3t.

For sale by Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY Evening,

The 18th Inst. at 7 o'clock, at the

MERCHANT'S COFFEE HOUSE,

The American ship

ANDROMACHE,

AS she came from sea, now lying at Vine street wharf. She is a strong well built vessel, 232 tons burthen, has made but three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence; inventory to be seen on board, and at the place of sale.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

March 15. d3t.

For Sale, or Charter,

To the West-Indies, or any Port within the United States;

The Schooner

BETSEY,

DARIUS WOODWORTH, Master.

Will carry about 500 barrels, and now lies at Wharton and Graves wharf. For terms apply to Capt. Woodworth on board, or to

EMANUEL WALKER.

If not Sold or Charted by *Thursday*, she will then take Freight for *Norfolk*, *Petersburgh*, and *Richmond (Virgina)*; and Sail on the Sunday folowing.

March 15. 4tsmw&f

For Boston,

The Brig

DOLPHIN,

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Master:

WILL Sail in about eight days; for freight or passage apply to the Captain on board at Hodge's Wharf, betwen Arch and Race-Streets, or

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

3d Mon. 14. 1794. diw.

For Sale,

The American Brig

TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea, She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,

Arch Street wharf,

Who have for sale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual, a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.

March 14. *drot

A Good Compositor &

Pressman will meet with constant employ for six months, and one quarter dollar per token and thousand.

Apply at No. 61, South Second street.

March 15. d4t.

For Boston,

THE BRIG

George & Harriott,

Josiah Bernard, Master.

WILL sail the 25th inst. has good accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board at Mr. Sims's wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 17. d125

At a Meeting of the Merchants

and Traders held at Philadelphia at the Harp and Crown Tavern, on Tuesday the eleventh instant,

It was Unanimously Resolved,

That the meeting be adjourned, to meet at the State House on Tuesday next at five o'clock P. M. and that the Citizens in general of the City and County be invited to attend.

March 17. d2t

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

Lost at the Theatre,

Last Wednesday evening,

A Miniature Picture

Of a Gentleman, set in gold. Whoever will deliver the same at No. 112. Spruce street shall receive a generous reward.

March 14. 4t

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

AVIS.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Française de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap sont venus chercher un asile dans les Etats Unis sont informés que la République leur accorde un passage pour France. Ils sont invités en conséquence a se présenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Consuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Française une & indivisible.

(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux stile*)

Le Ministre Pténipotentiare de la République Française.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newspapers in the United States are requested to insert the above notice in their paper. 8

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third street, between Chesnut and Walnut st, cets in Philadelphia; and its demensions are 110 feet on Third street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

cop 3w

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Hetman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elisha Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Last drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

☞ In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&tf.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Nicholas said he should not attempt to follow the gentleman last up thro' his eloquent address, or undertake to go into an answer of the variety of general charges brought forward against the resolutions.

He wished only to take notice of one of two points in the debate. It was said, that the existence of the resolutions would rather be a bar to the termination of war than an inducement with our enemies to make a peace. Is it to be imagined, he asked, if Great Britain intends to drag us into a war, that she will abandon it without being compelled?—When forced to the necessity of wishing for peace, will she not be disposed to grant us some advantages to have her commerce with us put in as favorable a situation as before hostilities, by a relaxtion, at least, of those resolutions. But are we prepared to to say, that after being dragged into a war we are willing to make peace without obtaining some security that we shall not be molested in future? If he understood what a conduct truly dignified on such an occasion ought to be, we should insist not only on a reparation of the injury and insult, but shew to the world that after obtaining complete satisfaction we were determined to obtain security against future aggressions,

The present measures did not, as has been asserted, originate in favoritism, they are not intended to repay a debt of gratitude, they are drawn forth by the injuries inflicted by one nation and are meant to benefit the country for which we are sent to legislate. If, however, in their operation they should benefit France this was surely no argument against them, on the contrary it ought to be an additional argument in favor of them as we owe that nation a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Kittera rose to call the attention of the committee to the immense waste of time which the discussion of these resolutions had occasioned. Two months had been in a great measure spent in discussing them. It was like consulting on the improvements to be made to an edifice threatened by a conflagration. He hoped the question would be taken.

Mr. Page. I acknowledge that the detention of our posts; the indian war in consequence of that detention; the Algerine piracies which are supposed to be derived from the same source, and the violation of our rights as a neutral nation, might furnish Congress with justifiable reasons for a declaration of war: but if war with Britain and her allies be considered as a greater evil than a war with the Indian tribes; the depredations of the Algerines, and of British cruizers, and the insult to the Flag of the United States, Congress ought not to declare war; nor to take any steps which may involve the United States in hostilities—nor ought they to shew a disposition to put any other construction on the proceedings of the British government, than they have publicly avowed; and as the United States have so long evidenced to the world their disinclination to make a common cause with their allies, who undoubtedly have less need of our assistance now, than they had when Congress first met, and the enemies of our allies, particularly Britain, (though she indeed, some time since, when flushed with a prospect of success, issued orders of an hostile nature against us) in all probability will soon be disposed to peace.

I say as this is the case, I cannot be induced to believe that the United States are in danger of a war with Britain; and to shew my disposition to preserve peace with her, I prefer entering into regulations of

her commerce between her ſubjects, and our citizens, to a bluſtering bullying conduct—to a vain parade of military preparations, which may furniſh ſome nations with matter for ridicule, and the enemies of our growing ſtrength with a hint of an eaſy and effectual method of involving us in ruinous expences. Sir, if a declaration of war had been made by Britain, or by Congreſs, then the arguments uſed by ſome gentlemen againſt the reſolutions would have weight with me—but as thoſe gentlemen, from what, till within a few days, had fallen from them, appeared as averſe to war as I am, I cannot believe that they will agree to a declaration of war; and without ſuch a declaration, I ſee no reaſon to be diverted from an attempt to regulate our commerce, and in that manner, eſpecially, Sir, which it was the wiſh of our fellow-citizens it ſhould be regulated; a wiſh, to which I think we owe the production of the Federal Government, and the exiſtence of this Houſe.

Mr. Lyman ſpoke nearly as follows:

The diſcuſſion of this queſtion hath already engroſſed much time. It hath been poſtponed. I was in favor of a poſtponement becauſe, Sir, I then thought, I now think the houſe were not in poſſeſſion of all the information and premiſes neceſſary to guide their determination on all the reſolutions propoſed. It was then ſaid, Sir, that although we had aggravated complaints againſt Great Britain, ſhe could not be ſo infatuated as not to render juſtice; that thoſe injuries were in a train of negociation and that it would be raſhneſs and folly to interrupt them. I confeſs, Sir, that this reaſoning had its weight with me; but the caſe now aſſumes a different face. Is there any gentleman that ſtill doubts of the hoſtile and mad intentions of that nation. Their aggreſſions have encreaſed: they meditate ſtill more, and have denied us in an unequivocal manner any compenſation; they have added inſult to injury. I do not ſay theſe things with a view to fire the public mind to reſentment—that is alraady done to ſuch a degree as to want the rather to be allayed and given a proper direction. But it has been ſaid, Sir, that inſtead of that firm front of defence which the danger of our ſituation requires, theſe reſolutions are important and trifling—mere *pap*. I cannot think, Sir, this language is any compliment to the underſtandings of either the community, or this houſe, or even the gentlemen themſelves, who ſo zealouſly oppoſe them. If they are inſignificant as the gentlemen declare them they ought wholly to be diſregarded. No, Sir, they are not inſignificant; they preſent us with a part at leaſt of a juſt and temperate defence againſt a nation that with unaccountable enmity plunders and inſults us. If they are inſignificant, I am content to be undeceived, as not comprehending them. I do not intend at this time to go into a minute conſideration of the general nature of the reſolution; that hath already been amply done, and I am convinced, and cannot be afraid to hazard my opinion to the public, that it is founded in immutable natural principles, that will ſtand the teſt of time. There cannot be a plainer explanation than reciprocity of advantages in navigation and commerce.

It is for our intereſt to counteract the commercial regulations of other nations by thoſe of our own; to repel their fabrics and manufactures from our country, and to replace them with our own. We have both the right and the power to do it. Theſe are truths that have been always acknowledged in this country. Conviction of their importance was one among the cauſes which produced the preſent conſtitution. We have hitherto forborn the exerciſe of this right. I do not pretend to arraign the motives, I believe they were good, becauſe, Sir, I recollect that our commerce and navigation for ſome years until late hath been proſperous; although owing perhaps leſs to permanent than adventitious cauſes; to the ſame cauſes poſſibly which now conſpire to oppreſs and deſpoil it, and threaten a total diſſolution. Was this not the caſe, I could have been content, nay I would have preferred ſtill further forbearance; but the evils are alarming; ſomething is unavoidably neceſſary to be done, and as no gentleman propoſes any ſubſtitute for the preſent ſyſtem contemplated, I find myſelf compelled to endeavour to make the beſt of this, with a firm reliance and perſuaſion that it will promote the peace and proſperity of our country; for I do not think any thing we ſhall do will have a tendency to make Great Britain leſs hoſtile or more friendly.

She has already convinced us, and every one muſt be convinced, that we cannot expect any thing from her moderation and juſtice; and I hope we ſhall have nothing further to fear from her force. I hope, Sir, and I believe this meaſure will attach and encreaſe the number of our friends and diminiſh and confound our enemies; for I can by no means ſubſcribe to the doctrine, that a national character is wholly abſtracted from all ſenſation of benevolence, gratitude, humanity,—virtues that ſo highly adorn individual characters. Theſe, Sir, are my impreſſions; the reſult of a cautious and even anxious inveſtigation, in which I have endeavoured not to be tranſported by either paſſion or prejudice—but to obey the calm dictates of my underſtanding, with that independence and ſteadineſs which is indiſpenſible. *(To be continued.)*

January 30.

(Mr. Madiſon's Speech concluded.)

Mr. H's letter he obſerved, cloſed the correſpondence on the ſubject of commercial arrangements, being juſtly conſidered by the executive as a final proof, that the powers of Mr. H. were incompetent, and irrelative to the object; and that it would be improper to open a formal negociation with him, under them. His inſtructions might be a rule and a warrant to himſelf, but not being even exhibited, could be no evidence of his authority, to the executive. And his plenipotentiary commiſſion in the ordinary form, could never be underſtood as relating to the ſpecial objects he propoſed to diſcuſs. According to the uſage of nations, a ſpecial commiſſion is, in ſuch caſes, always furniſhed and required. Mr. M. was perſuaded, that no ſovereign in Europe would liſten for a moment to ſuch a claim as that of Mr. H. and that the Britiſh court would have been offended at ſuch an one from an American miniſter. He thought therefore that the executive had equally conſulted dignity aud prudence, in ſilently droppiug the ſubject in the ſame manner they did, until Mr. H. ſhould receive and produce adequate powers in the accuſtomed form; as might reaſonably be expected, if his court was duly diſpoſed to meet the United States, in an amicable arrangement of commerce, by treaty.

That the conſtruction put by Mr. H. on his powers, was inadmiſſible, appeared to Mr. M. to reſult from the conſtruction itſelf. Either the general plenipotentiary commiſſion was to be taken in the technical and limited ſenſe in which it is appplied to the ordinary diplomatic objects of a ſtationary public miniſter; or, in a literal ſenſe, without regard to ſuch limitation. In the former ſenſe, it clearly does not extend to negociations for a treaty. In the latter ſenſe it would extend to the *concluſion* of a treaty, and not merely to *negociation*, as Mr. H. explains and limits.

Mr. M. adverted next to the ſtate of the correſpondence relating to the treaty of peace. It appeared, he obſerved, that as long ago as the 29th of May, 1792, the Secretary of State had addreſſed to Mr. Hammmond, a full explanation of our rights and demands, under that treaty —that on the 2d June, Mr. Hammond informed the Secretary, that he ſhould tranſmit it without delay for the conſideration of his court; and accordingly did forward it in the courſe of a few days; that on the 13th Nov. 1792, previous to the preſent meeting of Congreſs, Mr. H. was deſired by the Secretary, in purſuance of a charge from the Preſident, to let him know whether an anſwer could yet be given to the letter of May 29, 1782; Mr. H. replied that it could not,; but that he was confident the delay was to be aſcribed to the continuance of the cauſe alluded to in a former anſwer to a ſimilar requeſt.

The cauſe alluded to was the intereſting poſture of things in Europe, which it was ſaid, had diverted the attention of the Britiſh government to objects of a more preſſing nature; and this conſideration had been urged by ſeveral members, as an apology for the ſilence obſerved towards the United States. Mr. Madiſon thought very differently. The interval between the receipt of the letter written by the Secretary in May 1792; and the acceſſion of Great Britain to the war againſt France, had been ſufficieut for the purpoſe of preparing and ſending the proper inſtructions to Mr. H. Mr. M. added, that the proſpect of being engaged in new controverſies of a more ſerious kind inſtead of juſtifying an inattention to an exiſting one, ought to have quickened the efforts for a previous ſettlement of the latter. This is the courſe dictated by prudence, to nations as well as to individuals; and where a right diſpoſition concurs, it is the natural courſe.

It had been mentioned as a further reaſon againſt the commercial propoſitions, at this time, that they might draw upon us the reſentments of the Combined powers. Mr. M. could ſee no ground for ſuch an apprehenſion. The Combined powers were pretty fully occupied with France; they could have no pretext for concerning themſelves with us, in a caſe where we did not concern ourſelves with them; and there was the leſs room for imagining that the combination could miſconſtrue the meaſure into an offence againſt them; as two of the parties, Pruſſia and the United Netherlands were in treaty with the United States, and are favored by the propoſitions.

7. It was finally contended that admitting our ſituation to be ſuch as had been deſcribed, the mode propoſed was an objectionable one.

Mr. M. ſaid he had no predilections for the mode that could prevent his giving a ready preference to a better, if a better ſhould be offered. And unleſs it ſhonld be ſaid, that the Legiſlature ought to adjourn without doing any thing for the public relief, he thought it incumbent on thoſe who objected to one propoſition to ſubſtitute another that would be leſs objectionable. By this he meant a propoſition not merely better in itſelf; but one that would probably be thought ſo, both within and without doors; and be more likely to coincide with the ſentiments of every part of the union, as well as to conciliate a majority of voices in the public councils.

The firſt queſtion, he ſaid, was whether any thing ought to be done. If this be decided in the affirmative, as he preſumed to be the ſenſe of a majority of the committee—and if war was not in contemplation as of courſe was taken for granted; the next queſtion could only lie between negotiation, and commercial regulations. Negociation it had been ſhewn was in no train, or proſpect, that could juſtify reliance on it. Commercial regulations alone remained. They would be pacific in their operation. They were the means beſt ſuited to the temper of our conſtituents. And he ſincerely believed, that, if judiciouſly framed, they would be more likely to anſwer the reaſonable purpoſes of the community, than any others that could be propoſed.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Friday, March 7th, 1794.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Foſter be the joint committee for enrolled bills on the part of the Senate, during the abſence of Mr. Vining.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the Houſe of Repreſentatives thereof.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs as amended.—

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the amendments to this bill.

On motion,

Reſolved, That Mr. King, Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Strong, be a committee to join with ſuch committee as the Houſe of Repreſentatives may appoint on their part to conſider and report what buſineſs is neceſſary to be done by Congreſs in the preſent ſeſſion, and what part of the buſineſs now depending may be without great inconvenience, poſtponed until the next ſeſſion; that the proceedings may be ſo regulated as to cloſe this ſeſſion by the firſt Monday in April next.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate this reſolution to the Houſe of Repreſentatives and requeſt the appointment of a joint committee on their part.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed a bill, entitled "an act to prohibit the carrying on the Slave Trade from the United States to any foreign place or country," alſo a bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions," in which bills ſeverally they deſire the concurrence of the Senate."—And he withdrew.

The Senate reſumed the ſecond reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," together with the amendments reported by the committee, and after progreſs, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled "an act for the remiſſion of the duties ariſing on the tonnage of ſundry French veſſels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident."—And he withdiew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill laſt reported to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United for his approbation.

Mr. Foſter reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they this day laid the laſt mentioned enrolled bill before the Preſident of the United States.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to prohibit the carrying on the ſlave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country"—was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions"—was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, March 10.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from his Excellency Joſiah Bartlett, Governor of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, encloſing the remonſtrance of the Legiſlature of that ſtate, againſt the determination of the Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, held at Exeter on the 24th day of October 1793; which letter and papers referred to were read.

On motion,

Ordered, That they be committed to Mr. Livermore, Mr. King, and Mr. Langdon, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to prohibit the carrying on the ſlave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be the order of the day for Wedneſday next.

Agreeably to the order of the day the bill "to erect a light-houſe on the headland, and Cape of Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Occacock Iſland in the ſtate of North-Carolina," was read the ſecond time and amended.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

On motion,

That the petition of Francis Mentges, preſented the 12th of February laſt, be referred to a committee.

It paſſed in the negative.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives concur in the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four"—

"They alſo concur in the reſolution of the Senate of the 7th inſtant appointing a joint committee on their part.

"The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he did on the 7th inſtant approve and ſign the act, entitled, "An act for the remiſſion of the duties ariſing on the tonnage of ſundry French veſſels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States—

And he withdrew.

The Senate reſumed the ſecond reading of the bill, "in addition to the act for

the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

On motion,

That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to procure from the Secretary for the Department of State, the secret instructions given to the Commissioners for concluding a treaty between the United States and the King of Sweden.

It passed in the negative.

After progress in the consideration of the bill last mentioned, the further consideration thereof at this time was postponed.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the enrolled "resolution proposing to the several states an amendment to the constitution of the United States respecting the judicial power," and that it was duly enrolled.

(To be continued.)

AMERICA.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, *January* 30.

Of the troops lately arrived, under Sir Charles Grey, upwards of 1200 are reported sick and unfit for duty.

PHILADELPHIA,
MARCH 18.

Mr. FENNO,

The following opinion of the Attorney General at Jamaica, throws some light upon an interesting and very important subject—its publication is therefore requested.

A. B.

Opinion of the Attorney General of Jamaica.

CASE.—Kingston, Feb. 12, 1794.

"AN American vessel was loaded with flour by her owners in America, and sent to Port au Prince in Hispaniola, where her cargo was sold and by means thereof, and bills of exchange, a cargo was purchased on account of the owners, consisting among other things of the produce of Hispaniola, in the months of October, November, December and January last. The vessel left Port au Prince on the 12th of January, and was taken by a British privateer on the same day, and sent down to this Island, where she arrived before the publishing the instruction of the sixth day of November.

The cargo has been libelled as French property—and your opinion and advice is requested, whether under the foregoing circumstances, the cargo will be condemned, notwithstanding it is proved American property, and whether a claim should not be put in on behalf of the owners, notwithstanding the said instruction."

ANSWER.

"I am of opinion the instruction alluded to, does not intend the condemnation of all it directs to be stopped, and detained—Nor can the term "legal adjudicaton" be so understood with any propriety—I apprehend the object of the instruction is to guard against the too easy dismissal of vessels and cargoes by the commanders of ships of war, at their own discretion, and also to insure the interruption of the supply of provisions to the French colonies in hostility with Great Britain—If therefore the vessel and cargo should by the court be adjudged neutral property, I am of opinion there can be condemnation as prize."

Signed "ROBERT SEWELL."
Attorney General.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In the present situation of the affairs of the United States, it is time to stifle all politicial and party *resentments, and to unite in adopting the best possible means that can be devised for the safety of our common country. With regard to the imperious conduct of the British, in the West-Indies, which was possibly dictated chiefly with a view of distressing the French; the government will no doubt try what can be done by negociation, in order if possible to put a stop to such proceedings in future, and obtain reparation for past injuries. If our representations are not attended to, the important question will naturally occur to the mind of every real American, in what manner we are to proceed as a nation, to make our rights respected, and to obtain justice?*

Monarchial governments declaim on national honor, of insults offered to their dignity, &c. which are sometimes merely ideal. This is not the language of Rebubjics; all they have to contend for is their rights, and to consider the real evils they either have, or are likley to sustain.

It behoves every man to count the cost dispassionately, before he consents to engage in a war with nations who follow it as a trade. *Let him think seriously what, and how much the great body of the people are to* gain or lose *by the contest. In deliberating on measures that may involve the fate of millions, he ought to consider what are the true interests of his own country, independent of those of any other nation.* Gen. Ad.

VALUE of the EXPORTS from Charleston, from the 1st of Oct. 1792, to 30th Sept. 1793, as taken from the Custom House books of Charleston district, and transmitted to the Congress of the United States

	Dols. Cts.
From Oct. to Dec. 1792,	377,796 68
From Jan. to March, 1793,	1,602,035 51
From April to June, 1793,	873,223 1
From July to Sept. 1793,	259,471 23
Dollars,	3,112,526 43

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XI.

Mr. FENNO,

THE Observer has been indulged so often, with room in your paper for his occasional sketches, on the entertainments at the New Theatre; that some of your readers may think an apology necessary; especially as in a former number a repetition of observations was announced. The Observer has been one of those, who, altho' deeply impressed with the late calamitous sickness in this city, wished the New Theatre, not only to be opened, but the players to be encouraged.

To sport with the feelings of such, as have suffered the loss of relatives and friends, the Observer thinks himself incapable: And when human life, and all its attendants, are viewed in comparison with immortality, no man can be more fully impressed, than he is, with the relative appearance and import.—But when human nature is considered with the attention, worthy of a rational Observer, it will be found that *diversions* are absolutely necessary, perhaps to existence; but if not to existence, certainly to the *happiness* of existence. To this idea may be added, as a consequence that mankind will inevitably pursue some mode of diversion.

To direct this mode, as rationally and virtuously, as possible, is the wish of the Observer; may he not say, is the wish of every good man? To arrest the natural career of mankind towards a real or imaginary happiness, is not the part of a wise or good man; but to go with it, and attempt a regulation of its passions, and a direction to a rational point. The Observer attends and encourages others to attend the Theatre, because he thinks, the tendency of improvement is greater, there, than in most of the diversions, which will certainly be indulged, if the Theatre is denied them: He hopes, to call the attention of the gay and unthinking of both sexes, to the objects which are alone proper for their contemplation, at the respective exhibitions; to correct their excesses, and excite the exercise of their goodness:

To mark the excellencies of performance and performers; to hint the faults, if any occur, and, gently urge a cure; and most of all, he hopes, he shall be happy enough, to contribute at least, to the benevolent task, of wishing the tear from the eye of affliction of lighting up a smile on the face of grief, and of alleviating the burdens of the "woe worn heart."

People of the last description, it may be said, will not attend the Theatre; The Observer replies, that they may at least venture to read his sketches, for they will contain nothing to offend the eye of modesty, or wound the heart of affliction.

If the Observer can contribute to the happiness of his fellow-citizens, if he can beguile any portion of time, however short, and place it to the account of virtue; if he can "cheat expectation and sorrow, of one weary moment," and help to strew the paths of life, with the innocent rose-buds of delight; he has a confidence your readers may forgive him, and feels that his conscience will justify him. With these views, and this apology, the Observer, will occasionally ask, for a small portion of your paper, for his remarks on the New Theatre, and the persons and things, that therein may appear.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK March 17.

Capt. Innes, who arrived here on Saturday in 42 days from Gibraltar, informs us that Lord Hood had not effected the burning of all the French ships at Toulon as reported; but that several of them were recovered by the French.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived at this Port.

Brig Susan and Polly, Innes, Gibraltar
Schr. Prince and Liberty, Glad, St. Eustatia

Capt. Innes come out under convoy of a Portuguese frigate, the Captain of which treated him very politely.

NORFOLK, March 8.

Extract of a letter from the Captain of a vessel at St. Bartholomews, belonging to this port, dated February 9, 1794.

"There has been 28 American vessels condemned in Montserat, a measure they have not dared to take in any other island, though they stop all they can lay hold of. Their orders are to take all neutral vessels bound to or from a French Island, for legal adjudication; which word has puzzled all the Judges in their Islands, except that of Montserat, who says it means condemnation."

NEWARK, (N. J.) March 6.

At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Newark, assembled at Mr. Seabury's tavern, agreeable to a notice inserted in yesterday's Newark Gazette, in the following words:

☞ "Those persons who are desirous of forming themselves into a *Republican Society*, are requested to meet next Thursday evening, at candle lighting, at Mr. Seabury's tavern: The conduct of a certain class of Citizens of late, render an institution of this kind at the present time peculiarly requisite."

Wm. P. Smith, Esq. was chosen Chairman.

The notice calling the inhabitants together being read, and the business of the meeting being opened, after some debate the following resolutions were adopted three or four only dissenting.

Resolved 1. That the Society proposed to be established, for the purposes expressed in the notice is improper and unnecessary.

2. That the latter clause in the advertisement which contains matter of reflection on the conduct of a certain class of Citizens in this Town, is illiberal and unfounded, and in the opinion of this meeting, the author thereof merits censure.

Ordered, That Elisha Boudinot, J. N. Cumming, and David A. Ogden, Esqr's. be a Committee to publish the above resolutions.

BOSTON, March 10.

The schooner Nancy, Captain Butman, arrived 2d instant at Salem, from Alexandria: On her passage she took up the crew of a brig belonging to Baltimore, which had met with a variety of disasters. She sailed last fall for the West-Indies; at Cape Francois they sold their cargo, and went to the Mole, where the master (Montgomery) and all the hands but one, died. The mate, Mr. Cain, then took charge of the vessel, shipped another mate under him, and more men; and was coming home in ballast: on the homeward passage, Mr. Cain died, and his mate took charge of the vessel. Falling to the northward of their course the vessel struck upon Nantucket Shoals, had her quarter stove in, bowsprit carried away and the sea swept the deck, which carried off Mr. Murray, the mate that was shipped in the West-Indies; the vessel beat over the reef after striking several times—the hands then hove her to, and got her clear, and in that situation she was met by the schooner which brought home the people.

The above mentioned brig belonged to Messieurs Oliver & Thomson, Merchants, Baltimore.

[The Log-Book, Sea-Letters, and some of capt. Montgomery's private papers, are partly in the possession of Mr. Norris, of Salem, and part in the care of Mr. Leach of Beverly,—owners of the schooner Nancy.

BALTIMORE, March 15.

We are informed that an English sloop of war came into Hampton Roads, on Monday last but from what part of the world, we have not been able to learn.

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither
and
Basil Gaither

State of Maryland.
High Court of Chancery,
March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWABD,
Reg. Cur. Con

March 18. tuth&s3w

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ship Industry, Perry,	Cadiz 50 days
Brig Patty, Wickman,	Havannah 17
Five Sisters, Morrison,	N. York 3
George & Harriet,	Bernett, do. 3
Sloop Thomas & Sally, Mitchell,	Virginia.

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
March 19,

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA, called the

Castle of Andalusia.

(Written by the Author of the Poor Soldier.)

Don Scipio,	Mr. Finch
Don Cæsar,	Mr. Darley.
Don Fernando,	Mr. Marshall.
Don Juan,	Mr. Morris.
Don Alphonso,	Mr. Moreton.
Pedrillo,	Mr. Bates.
Spado,	Mr. Wignell.
Sanguino,	Mr. Green.
Philippo,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Banditti,	Messrs. Harwood, Cleveland. Warrell, Blisset, &c. &c.
Victoria,	Mrs. Warrel.
Lorenza,	Mrs. Marshall.
Isabella,	Mrs. Bates.
Catalina,	Miss. Broadhurst.

The Scenes designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

End of the Opera, a characteristic Pantomimical Dance, called the

Sailor's Landlady.

OR, JACK IN DISTRESS.

Jack,	Mr. Francis.
Ned Haulyard, *(with a new Song)*	Mr. Darley, jun.
Sailors,	Messrs. Warrell, Blissett, Warrell, jun. Lee, Bason, and De Moulin.
Lasses,	Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Bates, Miss Rowson and Miss. Willems.
Landlady,	Mrs. Rowson.
Orange Girl,	Mrs. De Marque.

To which will be added, A FARCE, in two Acts, called

The SPOIL'D CHILD

Little Pickle,	Mrs. Marshall.
Old Pickle,	Mr. Finch.
Tag,	Mr. Francis.
John,	Mr. Blisset
Thomas,	Mr. Darley.
Miss Pickle,	Mrs. Rowson.
Maria,	Mrs. Cleveland.
Margery,	Mrs. Bates
Susan,	Miss Willems.

Just Published,

In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s.

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, *Second Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eodtwtu&stf

ADVERTISEMENT.

A meeting of the Citizens is to be held on Thursday next 5 o'clock P M. at the City-Hall to decide on the report made on Saturday last, of an Instrument expresive of the Thanks of the Citizens, for the services rendered by the Committee of Health, during the late calamity.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbsl.
Hyson and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
Spanish Indigo.
Boston Beef, in barrels.
And a small invoice of Muslins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-street.
March 8. smw4w

Lost at the Theatre,

IN Chesnut Street, a handsome Shawl, commonly called Camels Hair; worked with colours. Whoever will return it to the Printer, shall receceive a handsome reward.
March 12, 1794. 3t.

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.
March 4. dtf

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P.S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceased,

The House N°. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3taw6w

WHEREAS an alias subpœna has issued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alledged in the said petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.
March 5, 1794. *1aw4w
To Robert Evans.

A Slitter of Iron

WANTED.

A MAN well skilled in rolling and slitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-street,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a stile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many houseolders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.
February 4. dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.
January 30. d2m

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the House of Representatives,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

Just Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glasgow,
And now opening for sale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-street,*
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
European Magazine for the first six months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.
Priestly on matter and spirit
on christianity
Disney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of essays
Varieof Prussia's works
Calm observer—by Mackintosh
Russell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, superbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural history
Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
Tasso's Jerusalem delivered
Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
History of France, in 3 vols.
Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's history of Hindostan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's description of Kentucky
Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
Preston on masonry
Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's survey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson
Necker on executive power
Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry. d

FOR SALE,
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in propottion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.

PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. ww&ftf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. *Thomas Pearsall & Son*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He also addressed a letter to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. *Gilbert Saltonstall*—*Eben. Huntington.*"—He also addressed a letter to Messrs. *White & Wardell*, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said *White & Wardell*, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill indorsed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank, remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.
Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794. 3w3taw

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of these two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be compleated with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Booksellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.
Feb. 28. m&thtf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA:
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